Daily British Whig.

(Daily of Union Date.)

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 7, 1888.

CANADA PACIFIC RAILWAY.

On Friday Sir Charles made his last long speech before his departure for London, to replace Sir A. T. Galt as High Commissioner. He has been ill during the session, and when he rose to speak he looked as if he would not be able to stand very long. He improved, however, as he proceeded, and, encouraged by the liberal applause of his friends, held the floor for about four hours. He dwelt upon the great progress which the syndicate had made in railway construction, and, calculating the future headway by the achievements of the past, predicted the completion of the national highway by the close of 1886. The contracts in British Columbia would, he said, expire on the 1st July, 1886, and the indications were that they would be finished by that time. The Government had given the Company, for the 40 miles of the Eastern section, $613,394 cash and 884,000 acres of land; for the 601 miles of the Central section $6,010,000 in cash and 7,000,000 acres of land; for the Lake Superior and Western Section and the Pembina branch $20,266,893, making a total, including the subsidy, of $28,140,894. Down to March 31st the Company had expended on construction $24,571,412.

The business portion of the speech was quietly delivered and without marked effect, but the debate became most interesting when the Minister of Railways attacked the Leader of the Opposition for making adverse statements anent the C.P.R. which had been alluded as unanswerable. As he proceeded in this strain Mr. Blake took elaborate notes and it at once became apparent that the House was shaping up a field night. Mr. Blake had said that he was disappointed because the road for which the Company was to receive $127,000,000 would only cost $90,000,000 thus giving a profit of $37,000,000. But Sir Charles contended that there was another side to the story. The Canada Pacific Railway had already paid for rolling stock for their main line, the Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa & Occidental Railway and the Canada Central Railway, and for steamers, etc., a sum of $5,647,825. In addition to the amount he had just mentioned the Company had fully contracted for further rolling stock, which would bring the outlay up to $6,497,788, or almost the entire amount received by them from the Government. The Company had also paid in duties $216,774 in Montreal, and $418,747 in Winnipeg, not one dollar of which would have been received had the road been carried on as a Government work. He had no hesitation in stating that if the C. P. RR Company went on as they had been going on, and as they must go on if they wished to make their land worth $2.68 per acre they would have to pay out for rolling stock every dollar of the $25,000,000 received from the Government. So $25,000,000 absorbed in this manner would have to be knocked of the $37,000,000 of profit mentioned. Then Mr. Blake's calculation as to the amount realized by the Company from the sale of lands was declared by Sir Charles to be equal defective, for if they could only obtain $2.68 per acre for the land in Southern Manitoba what could they hope to obtain for the 1,000,000 acres situated 250 miles from any railway? For these lands it would pay them to take $1 per acre, which made $46,000,000 instead of $67,000,000.

The figures thus quoted by the Minister of Railways go to show that the Syndicate have not the prospect of making so handsomely by the contract as the Liberals content. Mr. Blake's estimates and those of the Government can be placed side by side, and the public can, as they no doubt will, judge of their respective merits and accuracy. Two points in Sir Charles' speech were very noticeable—(1) that the "magnificent water stretches" which, in Mr. Mackenzie's scheme, were so much despised, are, after all, considered important and worthy of utilization, and (2) that the surpluses during the next few years are expected to meet railway expenditure to the extent of $33,692,257, the total obligations to July, 1891. A great many of Sir Charles' deductions appear to be fanciful. The few facts he had were exaggerated, and the whole speech displayed the power of his rare imagination. Mr. Blake's criticism was a scathing one. He exposed the fallacies with which Sir Charles had previously tickled the Ministerialists. His utterances in extenso have not yet reached us, but we have it stated in effect that he stood by his financial deliverance on the subject and was not at all afraid to combat the assertions of the man whose forte has been the abuse of opponents.

If Sir Charles should be posted upon any thing it is the C.P.R., whose affairs he has studied closely in order to present the case in the best light. That he did well was to be expected, but that Mr. Blake did better, that he made one of the best speeches of his life, is something which deserves the attention it will receive in a subsequent issue.

Well Rewarded.

A liberal reward will be paid to any party who will produce a case of Liver, Kidney or Stomach Complaint that Electric Bitters will not speedily cure. Bring them along, it will cost you nothing for the medicine if it fails to cure, and you will be well rewarded for your trouble besides. All blood diseases, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, and general debility are quickly cured by Electric Bitters, guaranteed to cure, recommended. Price only fifty cents a bottle. For sale by J. George King.

A Great Discovery.

This is daily bringing joy to the homes of thousands by saving many of their dear ones to an early grave. To city in Dr King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Hay Fever, Loss of Voice, Talking in the Throat, Pain in the Side and Chest, or any disease of the Throat and Lungs, a Positive cure. Guaranteed. Trial Bottles free at J. George King's Drug Store. Large size $1.00.

FOOT BALL MATCH.

The Montrealers v. College Cadets—A Hard Fought Game Which Ended in a Draw.

The most evenly contested match of the last two or three seasons was witnessed in the College grounds on Saturday afternoon. Owing to the cold weather and the threatening appearance of the sky there was not as large a crowd from the city as might have been expected. The rain ceased about 12 o'clock and the heavy wind and warm sun dried up the ground sufficiently for play. The Captains of the rival teams decided to play two three-quarters. The toss was won by the Montrealers, who took advantage of a heavy wind which was blowing. Mr. R. Carruthers, Captain of the Cadet team, kicked the leather at 3.45 o'clock. During the first few minutes the ball was kept about the middle of the field. The Montreal backs then made some good drops, bringing the ball near the goal of the Cadets, who had to rouge in self defence. Through the brilliant runs of Carruthers and Weller the ball was extricated from its dangerous position and once more the play commenced about the centre of the field. Mr. Weller had here to leave on account of lameness and one of the Cadet spare men took his place. The game at this juncture was a series of scrimmages, determined and heavy play on both sides. At last by some good drops by the Cadet backs the forwards managed to bring the ball up to the line and the Montreal men were compelled to rouge. Montreal, however, urged on by their Captain and rendered desperate by the turn the game was taking, made

A GALLANT STRUGGLE

and got the ball again near their enemy's goal, where the Cadets had to rouge twice. The Cadets traced up and carried the ball again near the Montreal goal, in which position it was when half time was called. The goals were now changed, the Cadets getting the advantage of the wind. Campbell, the Montreal Captain, kicked off, and the struggle was resumed, both sides evidently determined to get a goal. Owing to the wind the good kicking of the Montreal backs, who not as useful to their side as before, while the kicking of the Cadets backs and the magnificent runs of Carruthers, by long odds the finest on the field, brought the ball down to the Montreal goal, where it remained for some time, the Montrealers being forced to rouge. The game, ten minutes before "time" was called, stood 4 rouges to 4 rouges. Both sides tried their best to get a touch but they were too equally matched. A touch was, however, nearly obtained by the Montrealers towards the last four minutes, but by some clever and strong play on the part of the Cadets they did not succeed. Cadet Hugel here made a good spurt, gaining fully 10 yards from the dreaded line. "Time" was then called, leaving the game a clear draw. The play of Campbell, the Captain of the Montrealers, was excellent. He is really a good kick. Davidson, an ex Cadet, played against his old comrades, who, however, were too well accustomed to his little dodges, and "Davy" did not get a chance to distinguish himself. Fulton was

THE LIFE OF THE SCRIMMAGES.

Sterling made a good back and Hamilton a good kick. Abbott also showed good back play. Egerton made a splendid half-back. The dribbling and play in scrimmages of Davy was a lesson to the Cadets and we hope they will profit by it. On the part of the Cadets, besides the play of Carruthers and Weller, Von Iffland made some good sports. This gentleman runs beautifully and practice will, we think, get him out of his one fault of not being sure of picking up the ball. He is a powerful runner and should try and shake off this defect. Mr. Joly's play is too well known to require any comment but he showed on Saturday that he hail not forgotten the trick of carrying two or three men on his back for some distance. The Montrealer, however, detailed more men to watch him than usual and he had not much chance to get away with the ball. The kicking of Warner and Campbell was excellent, while the back play of Duffus and the tackling of Kerby were unsurpassed. Lang and Macdonell did good work in the scrimmages and Hugel did some pretty playing. Tarbing had not a chance of distinguishing himself as at Montreal, owing to the Cadet forwards and quarter backs rarely letting the ball go through. Several lessons are to be learnt by both teams from this match.

The Cadets should take a wrinkle from the dribbling of Davy and the Montrealers should do more running. Throughout the game the greatest good will existed, there not being one dispute. The Montreal men say they enjoy a game with the Cadets more than with any other Club in Canada. They play the Brittannias Saturday week. The Cadets also play that Club next Saturday on the Royal Military College grounds.

THE CONTESTING TEAMS.

Montreal—Messrs. Davidson, Fulton, Sterling, Hamilton, Gault, Mattin, Lanson, Abbott, Davy, Egerton, Smith, Thompson, Jackson, Freer and Ward.

Royal Military College—Cadets Macdonell, Carey, Kerby, Joly, Lang, Woodman, Hugel, Baker, Carruthers, Warner, Weller, (Strasbourg) took his place after he was kicked), Von Iffland, Campbell, Duffus and Tweyning.

MARINE ARRIVALS.

Schr. Flora Emma, Whitby, 6,031 bush. peas.

Sch. b'g. Van Allen, Port Hope, 18,000 bush. wheat.

Schr. Blanche, Colborne, 6,883 bush. wheat.

Sch. b'g. Bruce, Port Hope, 14,629 bush. wheat.

Sch. Laura, Toronto, 30,000 bush. wheat.

Schr. E. White, Toronto, 67,000 bush. wheat.

Schr. J. G. Worts, Toronto, 19,100 bush. wheat.

Schr. Pabiola, Whitby, 5,115 bu. wheat.

Schr. Ida Walker, Whitby, 6,000 bush. wheat.

Prop. Niagara, Toronto, 30,000 bush. wheat.

Schr. Clara Touhill, Toronto, 17,000 bush. wheat.

Schr. Great Western, Port Hope, 10,000 peas.

Tug G. D. Seymour, Quinsburg, light.

Schr. O. Mowat, Fairhaven, light.

Schr. White Oak, Oswego, 100 bush. cement.

A VIGOROUS DEFENCE.

Rev. Dr. Wilson on the Salvation Army—Ought the Women to Preach—A Personal Statement.

Last evening St. George's Cathedral was crowded by those who desired to hear Rev. Dr. Wilson's reply to the attack of Rev. A. Wilson on the work of the Salvation Army. The reverend gentleman spoke extempore and with musical force and effect. His text was

The Lord gave the word and great was the company of the preachers or literally, the Lord gave the word: great shall be the army of the women, translation of Vulgate Psalm LXVIII-11.

The Dr. said that the purpose of his sermon was to answer certain objections made to the Salvation Army in a sermon preached last Sunday evening. "Of the author of the attack," said he, "I would say nothing but what was kind, not a word which, dying, I would wish to blot out. I would simply express my extreme regret that he saw fit to mark the close of a long ministry by a severe and, I think, most unjust attack upon a work so manifestly God's that few can doubt its blessing to this city." Then he went on to say that he would not attempt to answer all the objections to the Army as some of them had been well answered by the press. It is a strange and wonderful thing that in a Christian city, from a Christian pulpit and from the months of Christian people should be heard objections against the Salvation Army, because it saves the lost and not the saved, because it calls not the righteous but sinners to repentance. He proceeded to speak of the means used by the Army to bring about its results. To the objection urged to the Army he replied in the words of Capt Wass, in the City Hall before an audience of 1,500 people. "Most of you good people are members of Churches, accustomed to a solemn stately service, and you have heard nothing else from your childhood. You come here, you see us playing our tambourines and brass instruments, and hear us singing hymns to secular tunes. You are horrified, disgusted. You go away and declare that the

WHOLE THING IS BLASPHEMOUS.

But remember we are endeavouring to reach a class of people that the churches with all their dignity and solemnity never reached and never will reach by their modes. Now, the people outside the churches are perishing, dying in their sins. We must reach them in some way. We, therefore, adopt modes to attract attention, to draw people together at any place we can get them, and having brought them together give them the essence of the simple gospel in the simplest language. Now if we changed our plan and had the same kind of service that you have in your churches we should soon have our hall as empty as the churches are. We would retain just the people you retain, the moral respectable church goers. We should loose the very people we are seeking, the careless, the utterly indifferent, the reprobate and our labours would be in vain. In our way we win souls to Christ, and our argument is this, that when God so manifestly smiles on the results and blesses them we must assume that the means are not altogether wrong. When the results are God's we cannot but think that he smiles upon the means. This does not indicate that the end justifies the means, a Jesuit maxim which no sound moralist holds but that when the results are plainly God's we may think the means are His, too, especially so when nothing absolutely sinful can be urged against them. Now the results are God's. Thus no man can doubt who has any knowledge of the facts. In this city alone, said the Doctor, during the past twelve weeks

BETWEEN FIVE AND SIX HUNDRED

people have, through the grace of God been turned from careless to different and in some cases devilish lives to lives of piety, truth and goodness. "It was my privilege last Monday evening," said he, "to address over 400 of these converts. The man who would doubt the reality of their conversion as proved by their lives would doubt the existence of God himself. He urged the Christian people to look more at the results and less at the means used to bring the results about. If they went with him to the Army's meetings, grasping the hands that he grasped, looking into the faces that he looked into and saw the joy and peace they expressed, if they went with him to homes that were once hells now turned into heavens, if they listened to the testimonies of mothers, fathers, sisters and brothers; if they knew of the changes effected in the hearts and lives of many through the Salvation Army, the most sceptical would become believers in its work and plans. If people dwelt upon these results there would be less carping, less petty fault finding, and fewer uncharitable speeches. The next objection was

THAT AGAINST WOMEN PREACHING,

the most plausible and apparently the most forcible. The objection is based upon two or three passages of Holy scripture. The first was 1 Corinthians, xiv, 34 and 35.

"Let your women keep silence in the churches: for it is not permitted unto them to speak; but they are commanded to be under obedience, as also saith the law.

And if they will learn any thing let them ask their husbands at home: for it is a shame for women to speak in the church."

The second objection was based on 1 Timothy, ii, 11-12:

Let the women learn in silence with all subjection.

But I suffer not a woman to teach, nor to exercise authority over the man, but to be in silence.

This is a fair law of interpretation of Holy Scripture: "If the meaning we attach to a passage of Scripture is contradicted by the facts of the bible or the practice of the church in all ages, and by common sense, then that interpretation must be wrong." We must take the texts which speak of women teaching or preaching either literally or liberally; we must take them rigidly and act upon them in every case, or we must interpret them in a large-hearted and common sense way. If we take these texts literally we contradict (1) the plainest facts of the bible, (2) St. Paul's teaching in another passage, (3) the practice of the church in all past ages, (4) the practice in our own age, (5) common sense itself. In all ages the Church of God has allowed

WOMEN TO TEACH AND PREACH

both publicly and privately; they are allowed not only to take their places in the public worship of God in an audible voice, but to expound the word of God to others. The song of Miriam, a woman who was inspired of God, stands in the pages of God's word for the instruction of the Church for all time. Debora, a woman, was one of the most able judges of Israel in a dark and troubled time. It was she and not Barak that under God won the victory against the enemy, and the record of that victory remains for the instruction of God's people to this day. He took hardly reason them that one more sacred song, the most glorious of all, the "Hymn of the Incarnation," was uttered by the mouth of a woman, the Virgin Mother of our Lord, and as Isaac Williams remarks, "Well might the women of old have taken the lead in the hymns of thanksgiving and shadow forth in their songs the deliverance to be wrought by the greatest born of women." These sacred songs of women, inspired by God, remain to this day, and each time they are read in our churches, each time the Magnificat is sung, women teach and preach in the public worship of God. Women took part in early religious celebrations, such as the early removal of the Ark, etc., and we read that "the singers go before, the ministrels follow after, in the midst are the damsels played timbrels." But one of the most remarkable instances of women teaching is that of Huldah, mentioned in 2 Kings XXII 14, of whom the writer says that she was the most distinguished person for prophetic gifts in Jerusalem in her day, and it was to her to whom Josiah had recourse when Hilkiah found the book of the law to procure an authoritive opinion upon it.

ANOTHER INSTANCE QUOTED.

The case of Joel's prophecy, fulfilled on the day of Pentecost, was another instance. "In those days I will pour out My spirit upon all flesh. Your sons and your daughters shall prophesy;" that is, will explain the word of God as we'll as foretell future events. Philip the Evangelist had four daughters who prophesied, that is, explained the Scriptures either publicly or privately. The first preacher of the Resurrection was a poor woman, Mary Magdalen, out of whom Christ had cast seven devils. The congregation she preached to was composed not simply of men but of Apostles, with Peter at the head of them. Peter did not believe the woman preached or of his day, but what she told him was true nevertheless. Christ once preached to a congregation of one. But that one was a woman, and sinful at that. That sinful woman became a preacher of righteousness to the Samaritans. Then come Paul's holy women, workers and preachers, Tryphena and Tryphosa, Phoebe, of Cenchreas, and many others. Phoebe was a deaconess, and by the laws of the early Christian Church deaconesses were allowed to baptise and instruct those preparing for baptism, especially the women. If we take those texts which seem to forbid women preaching, literally, we contradict the practice of the Church now, for women do preach in the churches. If a woman must not speak in the churches then we must silence our choirs, and we believe most of the city choirs are composed principally of women. The Sunday Schools, too, must be closed. If they depended upon men teachers they might as well close the doors of the schools. Women, too, would have to give up district visitation and the reading and explaining of the Scriptures to the sick and dying. A large part of the mission work, home and foreign, would have to be stopped, especially the blessed work now going on in the zenanas of India, for as all know, no man is allowed to enter those apartments; and if we neither send a woman to teach or preach the gospel thousands of India's daughters must perish for lack of the bread of life.

WHAT THEN, DO THESE TEXTS MEAN

which seem to forbid preaching by women? In the very epistle in which the words occur St. Paul speaks of women praying and prophesying in the public assemblies (1 Cor. xi. 5). The words are, "Every woman praying or prophesying with her head uncovered, dishonoureth her head." Observe there is no prohibition whatever against the woman praying or prophesying in the public worship of God, but she shall do it with her head covered. Henry and Scott, the well known and able commentators, say on these passages: "In the abundance of spiritual gifts bestowed on the Corinthians it seems that several women had been endowed with a spirit of prophecy which enabled them to offer prayers for the congregation or even to give instruction. Adam Clarke, another famous commentator, in comparing the passages and explaining the apparent contradiction, says "Both places are perfectly consistent. It is evident that the Apostle refers here to asking questions, and what we call dictating in the assemblies. It was permitted to any man to ask questions, to object and to alternate, and to attempt to refute in the synagogue, but this liberty was not allowed to any woman. But this by no means intimates that when a woman received any particular influence from God to enable her to teach that she was not to obey that influence. On the contrary she was to obey it and the Apostle lays down directions in chap xi for the regulation of her personal appearance while thus employed. Even Dr Wordsworth says, "That women were allowed to preach and prophesy, but not in the public assemblies of the Church." All

THESE TEXTS MEAN JUST THIS,

that if women are not to usurp the place of men in the public services of the Church and administering the holy communion. But they are allowed to preach the gospel publicly or privately if God bestows upon them the gift, and God has abundantly blessed the teaching and preaching of women in all ages to the salvation of souls, and therefore it must be right. The word preachers in the text is feminine in the Hebrew, and the correct rendering of it is "Great shall be the army of the women, messengers of victory." God has given the word in Kingdom lately, wonderfully, and women are the messengers of victory. They are preaching Christ the Word, fully, and His salvation freely, a salvation present and full. Their theology is the very essence of the gospel, "You are lost. "Christ only can save you." He can do it now, come and get this great salvation." We are told by some that the Salvationists do not hold high views of the sacraments. Perhaps not: but they will hold higher views when we who profess so much regard for these sacraments show a little more charity and love than we do. The people of the Salvation Army will judge of the sacraments by the lives of the people that use them.

HIS POSITION IN CONFERENCE.

"Just a word as to my own brethren on this question. I stand to-night just where I have always stood, a loyal member of the Church of England, true to every doctrine and practice which she commands. Born in her communion I have lived in it all my days. I have never swerved from it for an hour, and in her communion I hope to die. But I have long wished and prayed and striven that she might wake up and do something for the thousands of people, who, though baptized, are practically dead in trespasses and sins; for the thousands who, though called by her name never enter the church or approach the sacrament. When the Church does awake from her lethargy and makes some prompt and earnest effort to save the unsaved I shall be one of the first to rejoice and take part in this movement. Until she does this I shall hold myself free to take an active part, to help in every way I can the work of the Salvation Army and any other lawful attempt to evangelize the masses of our cities and country places. I simply pray that God may bless the Army, the work and the workers; that He may remove all the Army's blemishes, perfect all its virtues and make it more and more a glory to God and a blessing to man. As for myself I ask for your prayers that my work in the Church and Army may be blessed of God. I ask the pardon of any whom I may have unjustly offended in this matter, but which they ask me to withdraw from this movement I answer 'No, a thousand times no.' I would rather cut off my right hand than do so lose and cowardly a thing as to turn back, as to let go my hold on this gospel plow through craven fear of what man can do or say to me.

"When my work with you, very beloved people, is ended and the record of it is before you, God grant that no greater crime may be alleged against me than that of which some of you now accuse me, viz., the awful crime of going a little out of my way, of throwing off a little of the trammels of custom, of going where my Saviour went, among the publicans and sinners, and trying, as He did, to seek and to save those that are lost."

THE MINOR NEWS.

Last Night's and To-day's Despatches Condensed Down For Busy Readers.

The stock market was steady this morning.

The SS. Circassian, from Liverpool, arrived at Father Point at 1.30 p.m. to-day with 1,003 passengers.

The union printers employed at the University press, Cambridge, struck to-day against the present rate.

Over-due steamer Halesburg arrived at Falmouth, Eng., in tow. Her shaft was broken. All well.

The writ for the Jacques Cartier election was issued to-day. Nomination at the end of next week.

Prince Shan sentenced to death in the English Court Rangoon, Indian, for the murder of two of his followers.

One thousand four hundred operatives in four shoe manufactories, Boston, struck to-day against the new price list.

New Sheriffs have been appointed in a number of counties of Nova Scotia under an act passed at the recent session of the Local Legislature.

The suit of Agnes Robertson Boucicault against Dion Boucicault, the acting author for absolute divorce has been discontinued, Mr. Boucicault agreeing to allow his wife $3,000 a year alimony.

Rev J. P. Lewis, Toronto, in his sermon last night spoke about the extension of the franchise to females. He remarked that God never intended that women should be politicians.

At the next meeting of the Board of Freeholders demand will be made for an investigation into Essex Co. Insane Asylum. Allegations have been made that the patients have been treated in a shocking manner.

In the House of Commons Mr Gladstone announced that instead of the pensions which it was proposed to be show upon Lord Wolesley and Lord Alcester (Admiral Seymour), they would be given a lump sum of money.

John Callahan, of Winchester, on Saturday bought a gallon of liquor. He forced his three year old child to drink all he could and then threw the liquor into his face. The child went into convulsions and died.

In Scott County, Mo., four masked men visited the house of an old colored man whose daughter was dead, and forcing themselves in fired a load of shot into the body of the girl and another into the arm of one of the inmates of the house. The villians escaped unrecognized.

The Sheriff of Arthabaskaville is experiencing difficulty in obtaining an executioner for Chabot whose execution is fixed for the 11th inst. The last executioner who performed the functions of his office in the county narrowly escaped lynching.

THE SMALL POX SCOURGE.

Wheeling, Va., May 7.—The small pox plague is raging in Mercer County. The disease originated from a tramp who stopped at the house of a farmer. In a day or two the farmer named Blankenship, was taken sick with an eruptive disease. The doctor pronounced the malady to be chicken pox. The patient died and the funeral was attended by 200 people. As a consequence the disease was distributed throughout the county. The physician was taken sick himself, and, after visiting patients for several days called in a brother physician, who for the first time made known the character of the scourge. The disease spread with alarming rapidity. Up to this time there have been 100 deaths. The county has been put under strict quarantine.

HEAVY GRAIN SHIPMENTS.

Chicago, May 7.—Last week 3,000,000 bushels of grain left this port by water for the East. A large part is consigned to New York by lake and rail and lake and canal. Much of the grain, however, will, on its arrival at Buffalo, be distributed throughout the Eastern States. Many vessels now on the way to Buffalo had been loaded all winter. The clearances from this port last week averaged over 100 a day. The receipts of grain here are still very large.

ELECTION ANNULLED.

Montreal, May 7.—Mr. Justice Torrance gave judgment this morning annulling the Jacques Cartier election, with costs against Hon. Mr. Monsseau. Mr. Edward Mackay, a retired dry goods merchant of long residence here, died yesterday at an advanced age.

AN UNFORTUNATE ACCIDENT.

Portsmouth, England, May 5.—The explosion of the Government powder magazine, in Freddy's building, demolished six persons and killed another, dying. The explosion was caused by the accidental ignition of powder during the filling of the shells.

THE SPELL BROKEN.

London, May 7.—The *Times*, referring to the vote by which the Affirmation Bill was defeated, says the authority and power has received a shock. This, without doubt, the ministers will recognize themselves. The spell of their success is broken.

A STRAIGHT DENIAL.

London, May 7.—The *Globe* denies the report that Tynan "No. 1" is in London and communicating with the police with the object of turning informer.

MONTREAL PRODUCE MARKET.

MONTREAL, May 7.

Flour—Receipts 5300 bbs; sales 600 bbls; market quiet; prices unchanged; quotations:—Superior, 3.00 to 3.05; Extra 4.80 to 4.90; Patent, 6.00 to 6.00; Spring Extra, 4.60 to 4.80; Superfine 4.50 to 4.55; Strong Baker's 5.00 to 5.50; Fine 4.00 to 4.15; middlings 3.80 to 3.85; pollards 3.60 to 3.80; Ont bags 2.60 to 2.65; city do 2.90 to 3.00.

Grain—Wheat, U.C. white, 1.12 to 1.13 do red 1.18 to 1.19; spring 1.15 to 1.16.

Corn 65 to 70.

Peas 90 to 92 for 66½ lbs.

Oats 30 to 40c.

Barley 55 to 60c.

Rye 70 to 74c.

Oatmeal 4.85 to 5.00.

Cornmeal 3.75 to 4.00.

Provisions—Butter, Western, 17 to 18c; and B M 18 to 20c; E T 26 to 27c.

Cheese—12 to 14c.

Pork—20.50 to 20.00.

Lard—14½ to 15c.

Bacon—13 to 14c.

Ham—14 to 15c.

Ashes—Pots, 3.35 to 3.40.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

Diplomatic Business at Washington—Sheridan Case—Second Trial of Kelly.

Dublin, May 7.—The third trial of Kelly, for participation in the murder of Cavendish and Burke, began to-day. Carey swore that every one of the invincibles, excepting Brady, offered to turn informer.

New York, May 7.—The *Herald's* Washington says it is understood that Minister West has fully represented to the British Government the embarrassing position in which he is placed by the failure to bring forward evidence necessary for a preliminary hearing of Sheridan's case. It is said the reasons now alleged for the delay on the part of the Home Government do not decrease his mortification. Had the accusation never been made against Sheridan the information now in the British Foreign Office would probably have postponed the demand for a warrant to be issued by the State Department on the 23rd of Feb. in Sheridan's case. The evidence on which the Dublin Grand Jury may find indictments, while it may be sufficient to convict the accused under a special

COURT OF THREE IRISH JUDGES,

created by the Irish Crimes Act, would not warrant their surrender by this Government under the treaty fixed by a series of unbroken precedents. The evidence must establish the commission of murder or assault with intent to commit murder. Even if the indictment and evidence should appear on presentation to establish their guilt still the United States would demand that they should have a fair trial before the jury of their peers according to common law. In the case of assassination or murder it is now well understood that our Government does not recognize such a crime as a political offence.

A CORRUPT WARDEN.

Jersey City, May 7.—Wm. Flynn, keeper of the penitentiary, indicted with Francis Moreheu, Warden, for releasing a prisoner on payment of $10, has confessed. During the year Meehan was Warden 72 convicts mysteriously escaped.

Mr. George Sewell, of Moncton N.B. writing from Moncton N.B. under date of May 5th, 1878, says:

"In January last I came to Moncton from Memramcook to consult a physician, as I was in the last stages of consumption. When I arrived here I had at once to go to my bed, and was so low I never expected to leave it. A physician was called who pronounced my case as hopeless, that I might live a week or two but not certainly more. As a last resort he recommended Robinson's Cod Liver Oil with Lacto-Phosphate of Lime. I purchased a bottle and after taking the first dose commenced to improve. It seemed after taking a dose, as if I had eaten a good, hearty meal. I have continued taking it ever since and am rapidly improving. I am confident that had it not been for your Oil I would have been in my grave to-day. You are at liberty to use this in any way you wish, as I am anxious to let others, who are afflicted in the same way, know, in the hope that they too may receive the same benefit.

For sale by Druggists, $1 bottle.

MONTREAL STOCK MARKET.

Montreal, May 7, 1 o'clock.

STOCKS	ASKED	OFFERED
Montreal	202½	202¼
X. D.	114½	114
Ontario	113½	113
Banque du Peuple	99½	99½
Molsons	128	125
Toronto	190½	190
Banque Jacques Cartier	191	189½
Merchants	136½	135½
Quebec	000	000
Union	90	85
Commerce	136½	135½
Exchange	000	000
Imperial	000	000
Federal	135½	135½
Telegraph	125½	125
Dom. Tel Co.	00	00
Richelieu	79	78½
City Passenger	148	147
Gas	174½	174
Canada Cotton Co.	000	000
Dundas Cotton Co.	90	00
Ontario Investment	131	129
St. Paul M and M	130½	130
N W T Co.	80 0	79 0
Canada Pacific RR	64½	64½

JOSEPH FRANKLIN'S

HEADQUARTERS FOR CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED SEED GRAIN CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR.

Doine's Block, Princess Street, Kingston

STRONG BAKERS' FLOUR A SPECIALTY.

OSWEGO MARKET.

Oswego, May 7.

Wheat—Steady, sales 6,000 White state 1.21 & 1.21; new Red State at 1.18; No. 2 Red Chicago at 0.00.

Corn—Dull, sales 000 No. 2 Mixed Western 69; receipts 600.

Oats—Scarce, No. 1 State held at 30c to 30c.

Rye—Sales of 17,000 bu Canada at 70c in bond; 68 offered.

Barley—Quiet, sales 60,000 bush of No. 2 Canada at 77 to 80; No. 1 bright Canada at 90c to 91; No. 1 Canada at 87 to 000; No. 1 bright Canada at 80.

DIED.

In the village of Portsmouth, on Sunday May 6th, Jane, beloved wife of Roger McMahon aged 64 years.

The funeral will leave her late residence Portsmouth, at 3.30 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

Chicago papers please copy.

On Sunday, 6th inst. Harriet, wife of J. Hudson, Barrister at Law, aged 39 yrs. 10 months.

The funeral will leave No. 69, West Street, for St. Paul's Church, to-morrow at 3 o'clock afternoon.

In Kingston, on Monday May 7th, Georgia, fourth daughter of the late Alexander Ross.

Funeral notice to morrow.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT SALE

FURNITURE!

British American Hotel, KINGSTON.

TWO STEINWAY ROSEWOOD Pianos, Billiard and Pool Tables, Carpets, &c., &c.

I HAVE received instructions from MR. WM. DAVIS, to sell at the above Hotel,

ON MONDAY, MAY 14,

ALL OF THE FURNITURE, &c., consisting of two Steinway & Octave Pianos, contents of 30 bedrooms, furnished with Steel springed beds, spring Hair with excellent tops and wood do., Ash do., Toilet Sets, Bedding, Hair Mixed and Spring Mattresses, with Table Linen, Blankets, about 1,000 yards Brussels and Tapestry Carpets, Lounges, Sofas, Easy Chairs, Marble Top Centre Tables, Wood do., Feather Beds and Pillows, Mahogany Bureaus, Large Mirrors, Oil Paintings, Parlour Stoves, Cooking Stoves, Tables, Tea Trays, Sideboards, Side Tables, Fancy Work Centre, Card and other Chairs, Rocking Horse and Office Furniture. Fine and Regular Pool and Billiard Tables complete. Also a large lot of Wines and Liquors of the finest quality, with a host of other articles too numerous to mention.

☞ This is the finest opportunity ever offered to purchase good, reliable and effects at public auction.

Sale begins each morning at ten o'clock and will be continued each day at same hour till all is Sold. TERMS CASH.

J. R. HUTCHESON, Auctioneer.

May 7.

AUCTION SALE

CITY RESIDENCE.

WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION BY James R. Mcdonald, Auctioneer,

On Friday, the 1st Day of June Next,

ON THE PREMISES,

THE RESIDENCE OF MR. JOHN HINDS, King Street, consisting of Town Lots 24, and parts Town Lots 23, 25 and 26, on the South East side of King Street, having a frontage of about 75 ft. on King Street, and a depth of 142 ft.

The house is new and has all the latest improvements and conveniences.

It is heated throughout by a hot water furnace and contains 20 rooms. There are a stable and coach house on the premises.

$3,000 of the purchase money may remain on mortgage at six per cent interest.

Ten per cent. of the purchase money must be paid down to the Vendor's Solicitor at the time of sale and the balance (less what may remain on mortgage) shall become payable in 30 days from the day of sale.

This perfect. The Vendors reserve one bid. For further particulars apply to

MACDONNELL & MUDIE, Vendors' Solicitors

May 5.

NEW VARIETY STORE,

175 Princess Street,

(Next Door to Ross Bros. Confectioners.)

McNAUGHTON BROS.

BEG LEAVE TO INFORM THE PUBLIC that they have opened a variety store at the above place and hope by strict attention to business and low prices to merit a share of public patronage. All goods kept by them will be sold

Retail at Wholesale Prices.

Received to-day—A lot of BEDROOM TOILET SETS in the ivory ware, eleven pieces, which we will sell at less than wholesale prices. Also a few Stuff Jars to match.

TERMS—Strictly cash and no second price. Please call and examine goods and prices and be convinced that we are selling cheap.

McNAUGHTON BROS.

May 4

R. & J. GARDINER

LACES

Of Great Elegance.

LACES

In the Newest Designs.

LACES

All the Latest Novelties in French Laces.

LACES

All the Latest Novelties in Spanish Laces.

LACES

All the Latest Novelties in English Thread Laces.

LACES

Our stock of Fine Laces is Most Complete.

LACES

Of the Greatest Delicacy of Design can be found in our Stock.

LACES

Select Assortment of Laces at remarkably low prices.

The favor of a visit will oblige

R. & J. GARDINER.

May 7

THAT "DUCK OF A HAT."

I never had a hat that fits the bill
As that "duck of a hat" I got from Geo. Mills;
It's a perfect fit, has a nifty bend
With a finish and style only sold by him!
For hats that are fine none can compete
With the Boston Hat Store, on Wellington Street.

Boston Hat Store,

WELLINGTON STREET.

NOTED FOR BUSBY HATS

May 5.

LACROSSE.

A MEETING of the "Earl" and "Maple Leaf" Lacrosse Clubs and all lovers of Lacrosse will be held in St. Patrick's Hall on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock sharp. Business of importance will be brought before the meeting.

May 5.

PIANOS MOVED

with care, on the shortest notice. Tuning

G. E. PEDLER,

Grand and Piano Factory, Union Street, near Orphans' Home.

April 6.

TO LET.

THAT DESIRABLE BRICK RESIDENCE on Albert Street, near Union, at present occupied by J. Jas. Kane, Esq. Dwelling, &c. which two acres of ground, half in orchard. Apply to Mr King, on the premises, or to Meade, Lidgett, Gunn & Co. Importers, for Ontario street.

WANTED.

AN UNFURNISHED ROOM as soon as possible for the Merchants Bank as possible. Apply at Whig office. May 7.

A COOK. Enquire of Mrs. Henderson, corner of Johnson and Wellington sts.

A GOOD SMART BOY at the New Hardware Store. Apply at Wm. Sly.

A FIRST-CLASS Pants and Vest Maker at Thos. Moore's, in Brock Street.

A BILLIARD OR POOL TABLE, new or second hand. Apply at this office.

TWO STOUT BOYS. Apply at Wilson Bros' Drug Store, Princess Street.

A First-Class Cook, and Kitchen Maid for International Hotel, Gananoque. Apply to A McFaul, City Hotel. May 4.

A MAN to drive a horse. Must be well recommended and who be well acquainted with the city. JAS. CRAWFORD.

IMMEDIATELY—Two first class Painters and paper hangers. Apply to Wm. Robinson & Son, Bagot Street.

FOR SALE.

A LOT 60 x 132, at the head of Ivy Street. Desirable site for building. Apply at Whig Office for particulars. April 24.

A 10 HORSE POWER ROUND BOILER Shafting Pulleys, Hangers, and Leather Belting, last. For sale cheap. Enquire of J. & A. KAIN, 51 Earl Street.

AN EIGHT HORSE HORIZONTAL BOILER nearly as new in the Britton Wire Office. In good order with all attachments including pump. Apply at Wm. Office.

LOT NO. 13, 200 feet Clarence St. Kingston, near the Post Office. Frame Dwelling thereon, containing 6 rooms, up stairs and 3 down. Title indisputable. For further particulars apply on the premises to JOHN McEWAN.

THAT DESIRABLE STONE HOUSE, containing nine rooms, with water, large cistern and well attached, outbuildings in good repair. Situation good. For further particulars enquire of DAVID CUNNINGHAM, on the premises, No. 84 Arch Street.

A FINE CITY PROPERTY, Yonge street, occupied in part by MRS. STRUTHERS, situated on Princ